MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1810. NUMBER 1290.

MR. EDITOR,

If you will insert, this small tribute to a superior cast of mind, in To-morrow's Paper,

You will oblige,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.

St. Thomé, 25th June, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

IT was not my intention, to intrude one word more, upon the Public, on a Subject, which, has recently, been submitted, to their consideration. But, as "Amicus," considered it proper, to return his best thanks, to "Mr. Andrew Meanwell" for his support—I cannot do less, than offer my sincere wishes, for the success, of "Tristram," and for his speedy return, to breathe his Native Air.—The very Able, Manly, and Gentlemanlike Letter, of this Gentleman, which appeared in your last Number, so fully confirming, and further illustrating, the solid gratification, to be procured, by a single Man at home, upon a small Income, even as times go, has flattered my vanity, not a little, and no doubt, will prove highly satisfactory, to those, whose Purses, are like mine, of delicate frame.

Congratulating the Community, on the eminent advantage, they possess, of having amongst them, so good a "Pilot," to steer them, through the shoals of danger, to the haven of ease and happiness.

I beg leave to remain

Mr. Editor,

Your most obliged

and obedient Servant,

A RETIRED OFFICER.

St. Thomé, 25th JUNE, 1810.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. J. C. Whish, Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. St. John Thackeray, do. do.

Mr. John Stokes, do. do.

Lieutenant Garrard, Engineer at Seringapatam, to take charge of the works at Bangalore, in the absence of Lieutenant Blackiston.

The Report brought to Bombay, by the Ariel Cruizer, regarding a PEACE between England and France, is corroborated by the arrival of the Euphrates, Captain Mearing, which left Bussorah on the 14th of May, and came to an anchor in these Roads on Tuesday last.

On the 8th of May, a letter was received at Bussorah, from an Officer in a high situation at Malta, dated the 20th of March, stating the probability of a PEACE between France and England—but whether this expectation was founded on the letter of Bonaparte to his Majesty or other data, we have not been able to ascertain.

The Euphrates likewise brings an account that Russia had made PEACE with the Sublime Porte.

No Intelligence from England has been received by this opportunity.

We understand, from good authority, that the LADY CARRINGTON, Captain YATES, from Bengal, homeward bound, will touch here, and may be daily expected; her detention here will probably be very short.

The Officers of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, have evinced their regard and esteem for their late much lamented Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel Berkely, by a resolution to erect a Monument to his Memory, and to wear mourning on the melancholy occasion, for one month.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

June 19, H. M. Ship Psyche, Captain John Edgecombe,—do. 20, do. Cutter Babins, Captain John Bugtendak, from Columbo, 10th do. —do. Ship Euphrates, Captain P. Mearing, from Bussorah, 14th May, Bushire 3d June, —do. 21, Brig Surat Castle, Captain A. A. Gopffosts, from Columbo, 10th do.—23d Brig Clarissa, Captain N. Page, left Calcutta 14th May.—25th Brig Ceylon, Capt. A. Ogle, from Columbo, left 11th June, [illegible] 23d June.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vellore, on the 21st Instant, Lieutenant James Burnside, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Lang.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—Lately, at Juanpore, the Lady of D. Morrieson, Esq. of a Son.

In Fort William, on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Robert Evans, of a Son.

On the 30th ultimo, at Serampore, the Lady of H. J. Fiellerup, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 1st inst. at the Mission House, Serampore, Mrs. Rodrigues, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Yesterday, Mr. Robert Knox, of the firm of Gibson, Son and Knox, aged 26 years.

Ditto, Mr. Robert Kinlock.

On Sunday, the 3d inst. Captain John Dunlop, of the Country Service.

At Diggah Farm, near Binapore, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Spencer Dyer.

At Sirdhana, on Monday Evening, the 14th ultimo, Johanna Matilda Dyce, aged two years and nine months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—"On Thursday the 7th instant, at the house of George Dick Esq. at Byculla the Lady of Captain S. Dick of H. M. 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons of a daughter."

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—By special licence, Sir Wm. Geary, Bart. of Oxon Heath, Kent, to Mrs. Dering, widow of Ed. Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir Ed. Dering, Bart. of Surenden-Dering, Kent.

DEATHS.—In the West-Indies, Sir John Bernard, Bart. second son of the late Sir Francis Bernard Bernard Grosvenor, of Massachusetts Bay. He is succeeded in the title by his next brother, Mr. Bernard, of Wimpole-street.—Andrew Robinson Bowes, who formerly acquired considerable notoriety by his conduct towards Lady Strathmore, whom he married about 26 years ago. He was, however, very early separated from her Ladyship, and involved in considerable law-suits; one of the consequences of which was, his committal to, and detention 22 years in the King's Bench prison. In this place Mr. Bowes formed a connection with a very young and interesting female, the daughter of a fellow prisoner, by whom he has had five children. Mr. B. was for many years allowed the freedom of the Rules of the King's Bench, within which the house he died in was situate.—Suddenly, whilst on a visit at Sir Jacob Astley's Bart, at Melton, George Wyndham, Esq. of Cromer House, in Norfolk, most universally esteemed and lamented by a numerous family.—Mrs. Cadogan, mother of Lady Hamilton.—At Paris, the well known M. De Fournelle, Physician and Patriarch of the Freemasons, at the advanced age of 120 years!

DEPARTURES.—Colonel Wade, 8th Light Dragoons—and Captain Charles C. Brook, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1810.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

PROCLAMATION.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 10, 1810.

We, the Governor General in Council for the Management of the Affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare Our good Friend and Ally the Nabob SYUD ZYNE OO ALLI KHAN to have succeeded to the Subahdarry of these Provinces, in which We will assist and support Him to the utmost of Our Power; and We also hereby require and command all Persons within or belonging to our Jurisdiction, and We do desire all Persons Our Friends and Allies to acknowledge the said Nabob SYUD ZYNE OO DEEN ALLI KHAN as Subahdar of the said Provinces.

Published and Proclaimed by Order of the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Chief Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 5, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Salute of Nineteen Guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at twelve o'clock this day, in honor of the Accession of His Highness the Nabob SYUD ZYNE OO DEEN ALLI KHAN, to the Musnud of the three Provinces, & that the above Proclamation be read at the head of all the Troops in Garrison, at sunset this Evening, under a Salute of three Vollies of Musquetry.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Chief Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 1, 1810.

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the departure of all Ships and Vessels of every description, from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at Saugor, from and after this date.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Chief Sec. to Govt.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 2, 1810.

Brevet Major Atty Hennessy, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, vice Gwatkin.

Mr. Robert Tytler, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon to the Governor General's Body Guard.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department, June 6, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 2,501 to No. 6,390, of 1807-8, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 5th July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Accountant Gen.'s Office, June 6, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 14,801, to No. 15,000 of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 14th Instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, Acct. Genl.

CHINA NEWS.

On Wednesday arrived in the river, the Ship Bheemolah, Captain Patrick, from China, the 12th April, and Penang the 18th ult.

Passengers per Bheemolah:—Messrs. G. Robinson, Fernado de Serna, and E. Pinoa.

The Aurora, Captain Glass, which left this river on the 23d March, had passed Penang, all well, bound to China.

The Ship Margaret, which left this port in March, had arrived in safety at Penang, previous to the departure of the Bheemolah.

It does not appear that any of the enemy's cruizers had lately appeared in the China Seas.

The Bheemolah, we learn, imports treasure to a very large amount; we have heard it stated at from 15 to 18 lacks of dollars.

We understand a number of vessels, bearing the American flag, had arrived in China. The date of their departure from America, we have not been able to learn.

We understand the markets in China was favorable, both for the sale of opium and cotton. All hope of the safety of the True Briton, we lament to add, had vanished.

The Ships proceeding from Bombay to England with cotton, under the terms advertised by Government, are the Charlotte, James Sibbald, Cornwallis, Rebecca, Fame and Milford. The whole it was expected would get to sea in all the present month.

The Gunjava, Shah Pharee and Windham, were the only ships under despatch from Bombay for China.

The quantity of cotton destined for the English market on the above ships, has been estimated at 45 bales.

The communication with Amboyna, being now open, the following vessels belonging to this port, are about to sail for that settlement, viz.

Ship, Cape Packet.

Brigs, Ceres, Bee and Sally.

We understand the Honorable Company's Ship City of London, now daily expected from Bencoolen, and the re-captured Ship Windham, from the Cape, with such country Ships as may be ready to sail, will form a fleet, to be despatched hence for Europe, early in September.

It is not expected that the homeward bound country ships now at Saugor, will get to sea before the ensuing springs, or about the 19th instant.

LAUNCH.

The launch of a fine new Ship, (burthen between 8 and 900 tons,) the property of Captain Henderson, is, we learn, fixed for the 18th current. This vessel proceeds to England, under the permission granted by government.

The Portug[illegible] ship Espada da Ferro, of 809 tons, sold on [illegible]nesday last, by Gould, Son and Campbell [illegible]s purchased by Captain Benjamin Fergus[illegible] for the sum of sicca rupees 25,000.

[illegible]EME COURT.

The first [illegible] Oyer and Terminer, for the present [illegible] open at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Sir Willi[illegible]ughs, we understand, de[illegible] the c[illegible] to the grand Jury.

[illegible] exhibits the fo[illegible]ing offences:—

Jo[illegible] indicted for the wilfu[illegible] Motty Roy, at an indigo manufactory at Koorjenna, in the province of Behar;—the bill was found by the Grand Jury last sessions, but the trial postponed, at the instance of the prosecutor.

William Clark,—For the wilful murder of Timothy Dunichor, late a private in His Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, at Berhampore.

Samuel Moody,—For the wilful murder of a native,—name unknown.

Po Intum and Po Currim, Malays,—Found guilty last sessions of the wilful murder of Po Allim, in the harbour of Prince of Wales Island—these prisoners were remanded by the Court.

On Tuesday last, a salute of 19 guns announced the accession of his Highness the Nabob Syud Zyne oo Deen Ally Khan, to the musnud of the three provinces.

The Nabob is the eldest son of the late Babur Jung, Nabob of Bengal, who died on the 28th of April, and has just entered his twentieth year.

His Royel Highness Prince Shegofta Buckt, grandson of the great Mogul, died at his palace at Benares, on the 4th ultimo, at noon. His Highness had attained his 43d year.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1810.

The Ariel which arrived from the Gulph on Saturday last brought a packet which contained no authentic intelligence from Europe of any importance. Reports of a general peace having taken place are said to have come from Malta; but these are too evidently connected with the circumstance of Bonaparte's letter to the King, and his supposed offered terms of pacification already mentioned in our extracts from the January London papers, to be entitled to any attention.

King Louis has been remunerated for the loss of his Dutch Crown by the gift of that of Portugal!

On the evening of May the 26th a vessel called the Neptune, formerly the Henry French Privateer, struck on the South Prong at the entrance of the harbour; at day break scarcely a vestage of her was to be seen, so complete a wreck had she become. The crew were all saved.

June 12, Arrived the Eliza, Commander Robert Babcock, from Bushire.

English Extracts.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY, 18, 1810.

The French Journals abound in misrepresentations respecting the affairs of Spain. The Spanish Usurper, it seems, has issued two Decrees, one respecting the Fine Arts, which he proposes to promote in Spain by robbing all the Convents of pictures that had long been in religious veneration; and as the [illegible] means of re[illegible] the Arts in Spain, the chief part of those pictures are to be presented to Bonaparte, in order to enrich the Gallery at Paris. The other Decree divests the Ecclesiastical Body of all judicial authority, transferring it wholly to the secular Magistrates. This decree, among so religious a people as the Spaniards, will probably be considered as an additional outrage, and will, of course, induce the Priesthood to increase the general detestation of the Usurper and his hordes of military ruffians.

Intelligence yesterday arrived from Buenos Ayres, and Rio Janeiro. At the former nothing of importance had transpired. The letters from the latter are dated in October, and the information by them is not of a political character. The trade at Rio Janeiro was inactive, and many of the British emigrants who had gone thither with a view to a permanent establishment, were preparing to return, disappointed in their expectations. The Lord Hobart arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 22d inst. with the mails of July and August last from London.

We are sorry to learn that there is no truth in the contradiction of the reported death of Mr. Bathurst, the British Envoy to the Court

of Austria. His friends heard of his arrival at Berlin in November; but the French papers fixed his death about the beginning of December. They mentioned it as they did the death of Pichegru and of Captain Wright. The following were the words, extracted from a French paper of the 21st ult.:—

"Berlin, Dec. 10.

"Mr. Bathurst, late the Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain to the Emperor of Austria, has just finished his career in a tragical manner. As soon as he arrived here, symptoms of insanity were discovered in him. On his passing through Prelebrg, those symptoms assumed a more fatal character: and since his departure from this city, we have heard that he has put a period to his existence."

In something like the same terms did the French papers announce the death of Capt. Wright—He discovered symptoms of insanity upon hearing of the Austrian defeat, and he cut his throat.—Thus perished that gallant officer, thus has perished that excellent Englishman, Mr. Bathurst, but neither of them, we feel convinced, by their own hands. Mr. Bathurst left Berlin with passports from the Prussian Government, and in excellent health both of mind and body—He was to proceed to Hamburgh, to embark for this country—but Hamburgh he never reached. At some town near the French territories he was seized, and is supposed, by a party of French soldiers. What happened afterwards is not accurately known. His pantaloons have been found near the town where he was seized, and a letter in them to his wife; but nothing else. The Prussian Government upon receiving the intelligence evinced the deepest regret, and offered a large reward for the discovery of his body—No success, however, has yet attended the offer.

Parliament renews its Councils next week,—It is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, immediately after the commencement of the Session, to move an order to regulate the time of introducing private bills, and also to appoint a day, after which no report of a private bill will be received. The time appointed will be earlier than that fixed upon last Session, which will expedite the business considerably, and prevent the house from sitting when the summer is far advanced.

A report was yesterday circulated of the death of Bonaparte, founded upon the authority of a Gentleman recently arrived from France. It, however, did not obtain any credit.

The reported insurrection, massacre, and conflagration, at Cadiz, are discovered to have been the fabrication of certain jobbers in Spanish wool.

Mr. Oakeley will leave this country for the United States, in a few days.

The Queen's Birth-Day.—Yesterday being the day set apart for the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, (who completed her 65th year on the 19th of May last), the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy. The Parliament not being yet sitting, and the weather being unfavourable, there was, from these causes, a considerable drawback upon the effect of the scene, but still the splendour was great, and never was loyalty more conspicuously displayed than on this occasion. About half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty, Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte of Wales, left the Queen's Palace, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, and proceeded to the apartments of the Duke of Cumberland, in St. James's Palace, where her Majesty dressed, in consequence of that part of the Palace destroyed by fire not being rebuilt The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury was admitted into the presence of her Majesty at the Duke's apartments, and delivered an Ode of Congratulation upon the return of the day. In consequence of this being the first Drawing-room in the year, pursuant to the Charter granted by Charles II. for founding a school in Christ's Hospital, in the City of London, in which forty boys are directed to be constantly educated for the sea service, who are to attend at the Palace, with the specimen of their progress in nautical mathematics during the last year, for the inspection of his Majesty. The forty boys of the above description attended yesterday accordingly, in the Presence-chamber, with Mr. Gwynne, their master, at their head, the youths holding in their hands the books and drawings of their execution during the last year. The boys were presented to her Majesty and the Princesses by Alderman Sir John Anderson, President of the Institution, and J. Palmer, Esq. Treasurer. They were all under seventeen years of age. Her Majesty and the Princesses took much notice of the youths as they passed, and examined their performances. Her Majesty's approach to the Grand Council Chamber being announced, the center door was thrown open; her Majesty entered about ten minutes past two o'clock, and took her station between the second and third window, leaning her back against a marble slab table; her train was held up by a Lady in Waiting; it was placed upon the marble slab by Earl Morton. Her Majesty, as usual on the celebration of her own birth-day, was dressed very plain. The Princesses arranged themselves on her Majesty's left hand according to their ages. Their attendants stood nearly under the Throne. The Royal Dukes stood near their Royal Sisters. The attendance of the Nobility was very numerous, as were the presentations to her Majesty. The drawing room closed about half past four o'clock, when her Majesty and the Princesses returned to the Queen's Palace. In the evening their Majesties had a select party to tea and cards. The Princess Charlotte of Wales remained in the Duke of Cumberland's appartments till about half past three.

It is said, that Government have resolved to send out a new Minister to the United States; and that this measure has been adopted through the active influence of the Marquis Wellesley,

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January 20.

It is stated, but not believed, that an express has been received in town from Cork, with advice that Mr. Giles had brought a Bill into the American Legislature, the object of which was to impose a temporary embargo upon all shipping in the ports of the United States.

The departure of Prince Stahremberg from London will, in a very few days take place.

His Majesty is expected in town on Monday, to hold a Court previous to the meeting of Parliament. Also to hold another Court on Thursday.

The Catholics of Waterford have resolved to request Lord Grenville to present their petition to the House of Lords, and Sir John Newport that to the Commons.

It is said Mr. Cobbett is likely to be a Member of the ensuing Parliament, as Representative of Grampound.

A Gentleman, who has arrived in this country, brought the pantaloons, and the letter, of the late Mr. Bathurst—*(vide a preceding column)*; but he has not brought any further information respecting the death of that Gentleman.—His family have not the slightest reason to believe the story of his derangement. If he had committed suicide, where is the body, and how came it to be necessary to offer rewards for the discovery of it?—Mr. Bathurst was son of the Bishop of Norwich: he married the daughter of Sir John Call.

To the inquiries made to her Majesty by the company at the Drawing-room, on Thursday, after her health, she said, she was very well in health, but was very lame, being troubled with bad feet.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Mr. Lyon Levi, diamond and pearl merchant, Hayden-square, Minories, threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was dashed to pieces. The only evidence adduced, on the Coroner's Inquest, was, that the deceased had paid for admission into the Monument, observing to the keeper, that some Ladies were shortly to join him, upon which the man said, "Sir, had not you better wait until the ladies come?" The deceased, however, proceeded onwards directly; and on reaching the gallery, precipitated himself over the railing, and falling on his head, expired without a groan. His fall appeared at first so perpendicular, that it was thought he would have fallen inside of the railing: his feet, however, striking against one of the griffins by the way, threw him some distance from the Monument, and he fell into the yard surrounding it. He was one of the most extensive dealers in diamonds, pearls, rubies, topazes, emeralds, and other precious stones, in England; and besides several very extensive connections abroad, he had nearly 20 Jews about the streets of London, who acted as hawkers or runners to his house, and each of whom had power to give credit to the jewellers to a great extent. He was a man of such correctness in all his dealings, that up to the very day of his death, he could have got credit amongst the other merchants in his line of business to almost any amount. He had been, however, unfortunate in several very extensive speculations, and having passed many years in honourable affluence, his altered circumstances made a deep impression on his mind: he was observed to be frequently of a gloomy habit, was totally absorbed in thought, and absent from every thing that was the topic of conversation around him. Under all these circumstances, the Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*. He has left a wife and eight children to bewail his loss, and it is supposed that his wife is pregnant of a ninth child.

January 15, 1810.

Dutch Papers to the 7th inst. have arrived; they contain no later Paris news than of the 2d. The *Council de Ramille* that Bonaparte assembled at Paris, is dissolved; and the *King* and *Queens* whom he drew thither for no other purpose, it would seem, than to witness the repudiation of Josephine, have most of them betaken themselves to their homes. The King and Queen of Westphalia left the French Capital on the 1st, and their Majesties of Wirtemberg, Naples, &c. were to set out soon after. The ex-Empress was expected to come to Paris on the 10th, to take possession of a palace, which her *ci-devant* husband has presented to her. Indeed, if gifts of this kind could compensate for the mortifications inflicted on her, she would have no reason to complain! Besides her allowance from the Public Treasury, Bonaparte gives her an additional million of livres from his privy purse, to which he has added the houses of Malmaison and Laken near Brussels.

Major-Gen. Cotton arrived in Downing-street on Saturday, with dispatches from Lord Wellington. Gen. Cotton land[illegible]ymouth on Thursday from the Pickle, which [illegible]e her passage from the Tagus in seven days. The British army was proceeding to t[illegible] new position in Portugal, more to the n[illegible]ward, for the purpose of opposing a strong [illegible]nch fo[illegible] under the comma[illegible] of Soult and [illegible]man, which intende[illegible]cking-dom. The principal French army, it was apprehended, would endeavour to force the Sierra Morena at the same time. The Spanish army, under the Duke of Parque occupies Ciudad Rodrigo and the mountainous tract adjacent, and will be able to form a junction or co-operate with the British troops as may be judged necessary.

The American Navy consists of five frigates, five brigs, two schooners, and one cutter, with about twenty gun-boats and bombs at New Orleans. Army they have not any; for their indisciplined Militia, thinly scattered over a vast extent of country, and which, on several late occasions, has proved inadequate to the purposes of police, is undeserving the appellation.

The French Minister of Marine has promulgated a code of laws for the government of privateers and the distribution of prizes, chiefly with a view to encourage individuals to embark their property in speculations of that kind. By these, the Masters of privateers are directed to ransom, burn, or destroy all vessels to or from Great Britain or her colonies, provided the estimated value does not exceed 10,000l.; but all vessels, exceeding in value that sum are to be sent to France In regard to ransom ships, the masters of privateers are directed to take the mate and two seamen as hostages, or security for the payment of the stipulated sum: if the money is paid, the men are to be liberated and sent home; but in default of payment are to imprisoned as debtors to the nation.

In 1773, the Royal Navy contained 33 Flag Officers: at the present time it contains 175, of which there are 34 employed on various stations.

A plan for establishing a new Company for the insurance of shipping, under the authority of a charter, is in contemplation. This incorporation will be on a greater scale than any public body in this country has ever been at its outset. The capital is to consist of five millions, divided into shares of 1000l.

Paris Papers to the 10th inst. and more Dutch Papers of the same date arrived. They contain nothing of importance. The French armies, as they retire from the Austrian territories, take up their quarters in the neighbouring states. A strong division under the command of Oudinot is to be permanently established at Ulm. This disposition of the troops answers a double purpose. They will be at hand, ready to fall on Austria in case of another war: and France is relieved from the inconvenience and great part of the expense of their subsistence. The French Government, it would seem, has been urging the Swiss Cantons to recal the regiments which they had formerly furnished to Spain under a particular convention. The Canton of Lucerne is the only one that has complied; the rest were for referring the proposition to that Body, a General Diet, with which the measure originated.

Lisbon Papers to the 7th inst. and Spanish to the 30th ult. arrived yesterday. The Duke del Parque has left his strong position in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, and marched towards the Tagus to form a junction with the Duke of Albuquerque. Their united force would probably exceed 40,000; but we should be sorry to hear that this, considerable as it is, had again tried the chance of a general engagement. This movement has left the important fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo uncovered: but the presence of the British troops in Upper Beira, whither they are proceeding, joined to its natural great strength, it is to be hoped, will sufficiently protect it.

A strong French corps had marched in the direction of Gurdalaxara; and King Joseph was expected to set out for the North of Spain, with 18,000 men. The destination of the first is not unlikely to be Catalonia; Joseph probably goes to Kellerman, with the intention of either laying siege to Ciudad Rodrigo, an operation which Soult always strongly recommended, or endeavouring to penetrate into the North of Portugal from Gallicia. The enemy must be very confident as to the security of their positions in Castile, when they venture to send out such strong expeditions. The head-quarters of the British army were at Coimbra on the 6th.

Letters of December 31, from Bilboa, state, that the French had laid an embargo on all the American vessels in that port, and thrown the crews into prison. King Joseph, we believe, acted on this occasion without communicating with the French Government. He could not have foreseen the recent change of policy with respect to the United States.

Three Gottenburgh Mails arrived yesterday. The Ex-King, the unfortunate Gustavus IV. embarked with his family at Carlsham on the 20th ult. for Stralsund. The inhabitants, on his departure, paid a just homage to his virtues and his noble nature. He left Sweden, perhaps never to revisit it, amidst the universal grief of the place at which he embarked. Louis XVIII. has written a letter of condolence to the unfortunate Gustavus, dated, Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, April 24, 1809:—

"I declare (says Louis) that the sentiments of friend-ship, gratitude, esteem, and admiration, by which I am attached to Gustavus IV. instead of being changed, are increased by his misfortunes; that I never felt the weight of my own misfortune press so surely upon me as on [illegible] occasion, when, in the absence of all power, I find myself reduced to ardent and ineffectual wishes. Still, however, I have not lost the hope to see that Providence, to whom your Majesty addressed yourself from the beginning, come to the relief of you and your family."

A few days after, on the 9th inst. Prince Augustenberg, the intended successor to his Throne, was expected at Gottenburgh, where a brilliant round of entertainments was prepared for him. After having partaken of these, he was to proceed to Stockholm; where he will probably soon assume the sceptre, which the infirmities of the reigning Sovereign render him incapable of wielding at present, or perhaps for the remainder of his days. Peace is said to have been signed between France and Sweden, on conditions apparently advantageous to the latter. She recovers the whole of Pomerania. The equivalent for this unexpected cession is not mentioned; but it will probably be found in the accession of Sweden to the league of the Rhine; to which she will contribute a larger contingent than could possibly have been drawn from these territories under any other political arrangement.

The Tyrolean patriots, who fell at the commencement of the insurrection, were buried with national honours, and epitaphs cut in wood placed over their graves. Since the occupation of the country by the Bavarians, these inscriptions have been levelled, and in many instances, the graves opened, and their cold remains interred in the highways.

Count Villemanzy, Intendant-General of Germany, and Dubignose, French Director-General of Domains, have announced for public sale, on the 20th inst. various articles, the property of his Britannic Majesty, but more especially belonging to the royal stables at Hanover. These arricles consist principally of carriages, waggons, harness, and stable furniture.

Seventy-one Austrian General and Colonels have retired on pensions.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the *casualities* in the British army in Portugal up to the last reports:—

The army originally was	33,000
There remained fit for duty	12,000
By the average of weekly returns for a month, the number of sick and wounded was	8,000
The *deficiency* therefore was	13,000

The return of their Prussian Majesties to Berlin was celebrated by the liberation of all prisoners for petty offences, and gratuitous admission to the theatre.

So extensive and solid were the fortifications of Raab, that the French were obliged to employ 380 cwt. of gun-powder to destroy them.

According to private advices from Lisbon, of the 6th inst. the Spanish Government have declared the Prince Regent of Portugal, Regent of Spain, during the captivity of their beloved Ferdinand. There seems, however, to be little probability in this report.

It is said, that the Court of Vienna has strongly urged the immediate return of Prince Stahemberg, and his departure, which may forthwith, be expected, will of course put an end to all those rumours of pacific Negotiations with which several of our competitors have so confidently amused their Readers.

Yesterday East India Stock fell about 10 per cent. and the day before 7;—making together a depression of 17 per cent. in two days.

The 3 per cent. Consols also fell half per cent. yesterday.

Yesterday, came on the election of a Director of the East India Company, in the room of Sir William Bensley, deceased. At the close of the ballot the numbers appeared as follows:—

For Colonel Taylor 961 | R. Twining, Esq. 756.

County Meeting, Berkshire.—On Monday, a very numerous meeting of this County took place at Abington to consider, as the High Sheriff, Sir T. Metcalfe, stated, of the propriety of addressing his Majesty on the present alarming crisis of public affairs. Lord Folkstone then rose, and having claimed the privilege for Freeholders *of every description*, to vote, he spoke of considerable length on the subject of the meeting, in which he reviewed the history of the late Expedition, our connection with Spain, the state of affairs in India, &c. His Lordship said, there was little to hope from Parliament, and the only resource left to the people, was to address his Majesty, and tell him their real sentiment. His Lordship concluded by moving a long Address, the purport of which was, to petition an Enquiry into the late disastrous Expeditions to Spain and Walcheren, and to state to his Majesty that the inhabitants of Berks—"discover neither wisdom, prudence, nor fidelity in his present ministers; that their acts are marked by every appearance of rashness, incapacity, and folly; and that, under the government of persons, so apparently inadequate to avert their dangers and difficulties, they see no end to misfortunes." Mr. Blandy seconded the motion Mr. Matthew Montague replied to Lord Folkstone.—He exhorted the Freeholders to suspend the expression of their sentiments until they saw what Parliament would do. Several gentlemen having delivered their sentiments, the question was loudly called for, and the Address was carried almost unanimously, with loud acclamations. It is to be delivered into the hands of his Majesty, by the Sheriff; but if that is found to be impossible, he is to deliver it to the Secretary of State. The Address and his Majesty's reply are to be published.

January 12.

Calcutta Papers of various dates, including *The Oriental Star* of the 15th July, have been received, but their contents are unimportant.

The frigat[illegible] brought the last unpleasant intell[illegible] India, received the dis-

patches from General Maitland, at St. Helena, whither they had been forwarded by a fast sailing vessel from Ceylon. The Court of Directors have not received any official accounts from their Presidencies by this conveyance. The date of the latest letter is the 15th of August.

FOREIGN OFFICE,—JANUARY 9.

The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Stuart, Esq to reside at the Seat of the Provisional Government of Portugal, as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MR. WARDLE'S LETTER.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

MY LORD—I have read with attention the charge delivered by your L[illegible]ship to the Jury, upon the trial which took place on M[illegible]y last. I observe your Lordship in terms to have stated, that the evidence was contradictory, and therefore that the Jury must look to the probabilities of the case. Your Lordship, with force, pointed out the improbabilities of the case made on my behalf, but did not state, and therefore, I presume, did not think, there was any improbability, inconsistency, or material contradiction in the case of the defendants. Differing, as I do, in opinion, most respectfully with your Lordship, I beg leave, though the medium of this address, to point out what I conceive to be improbable in the evidence of Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights, and wherein I conceive they have materially contradicted each other.

It is agreed, that the first time I saw Mrs. Clarke was on the 18th of November, when she resided in a ready furnished house belonging to Mr. Francis Wright, in Bedford-place; and that the lease of the house in Westbourne-place was executed on the 9th of November. I wish now to draw your Lordship's attention to what was sworn to by Mr. Francis Wright, his brother, and Mrs. Clarke, which, to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation, I have tak[illegible] from the evidence upon the trial, and give in [illegible]ppendix to this letter.

F[illegible] this evidence it does appear, in my humble judgment, improbable, that Mrs. Clarke, without a previous agreement or understanding, should take the house in Westbourne-place, which was furnished, when, at that very time, she represents herself distressed, and without credit, even with Mr. Wright, who, from the year 1801, had furnished every house she had dwelt in (excepting only the establishment in Gloucester-place, supplied by Oakeley);—had been bail for her—for Captain Thompson, her brother—and for Mrs. Farquhar, her mother, in numerous actions, brought against them. But that such agreement, or understanding, did exist, I refer your Lordship to the evidence of Mr. Bull, Mrs. Mumford, and Mr. Curt; and, I think, after an attentive perusal of their evidence, it is impossible to say that Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Wright did not understand each other. Mr. Wright, my Lord, had an interest in supplying the furniture; he derived from thence a profit; Mrs. Clarke had an interest in receiving the furniture and selecting a paymaster for it. I believe, my Lord, this is no uncommon transaction. I say nothing of Mr. Daniel Wright. He was not proved to be a partner. He swears he was only an assistant, at a stipulated salary; he had not, therefore, a direct interest in the trade; but I refer your Lordship to the books of the Court in which you preside, wherein your Lordship will see that he (Mr. Daniel Wright) has justified as bail for Mrs. Clarke, and described himself as carver and gilder and house-keeper. Your Lordship knows, that upon such occasions, he must have sworn himself to have been the house keeper described, and worth double the sum he presented himself as bail for after payment of his debts.

But, my Lord, let me proceed to point out other improbabilities in the defendants' case. It is sworn that I went to Mr. Wright's, for the first time, on the 1st of December, with Mrs. Clarke, and presented myself as the person who was to be responsible for any furniture Mrs. Clarke might order, and that to an unlimited extent. I was introduced to Mrs. C. "as the gentleman who was to furnish the house," and by my silence assented to that introduction. Mrs. Clarke is positive that I heard what she said; and Mr. Daniel Wright is "pretty sure I must have heard it." Now, my Lord, does it fall within the verge of probability, that a tradesman should give credit to me, a person unknown to him, for a large amount, when he was only "pretty sure" I must have heard what Mrs. Clarke swears was said by her in my hearing? Do tradesmen usually so conduct themselves, or is it your Lordship's opinion, that because Mr. Wright would not suppl[illegible] the furniture "without an interview with me, that there might be no misunderstanding," for so he swears in his answer, and I have given your Lordship the extract from it below, yet that when his brother did see me, he was satisfied there could be no misunderstanding, because I was silent, and he was "pretty sure" I must have heard what was said.

Mrs. Clarke, my Lord, swore I was to furnish her house upon condition that she gave me every information in her power, and assisted me in the investigation. But, is it probable I should, on the 1st of December, have entered into an absolute, unconditional engagement, with Mr. Wright, for the payment of furniture to an unlimited amount, when Mrs. Clarke might, at any moment, have withdrawn herself from me, and withheld giving further information, or assisting in the investigation, which did not take place till the 1st of February? It was urged by your Lordship, against me, that I had given Mrs. Clarke 100l. which your Lordship considered as a *bonus* for her testimony. In this your Lordship acted under a misconception. The money, so given, was upon condition she took with her into the country her papers.

It was her documents I then wanted to possess, and not her testimony.—What, however, my Lord, if I had paid money to Mrs. Clarke for her testimony? Was it paid to conceal a great public grievance, or to bring such grievance to light? A[illegible] mark, my Lord, your own observation, that it [illegible]s improbable Mrs. Clarke should come forward, to give evidence before the House, unless she did so under the expectation of pecuniary recompence: so that according to your Lordship's doctrine, the truth must have remained unrevealed unless Mrs. Clarke were paid for the disclosure.

I proceed now to another branch of the defendant's evidence, which strikes me to be improbable and contradictory. Mrs. Clarke, my Lord, swore, that the goods sent in upon hire were returned. Whereas Mr. Daniel Wright swore, that the goods sent in upon hire were converted into goods sold, and put down to my account; and Francis Wright has sworn, not that the goods were put down to my account, but to the account of Mrs. Farquhar; and that the goods sent in upon hire to Mrs. Clarke before I became acquainted with her, were also put down to the account of Mrs. Farquhar, for the following curious reason, which I will give to your Lordship in the words, as they are sworn in the answer of Mr. [illegible] "And, therefore, this defendant, havin[illegible] [illegible] at the first entry of goods, sent in upon hire, to [illegible] [illegible]ary Ann Clarke, had been made in the name of Mrs. Farquhar, the mother of the said Mary Ann Clarke, as the said Mary Ann Clarke was, at that time apprehensive of being arrested for debt, and many persons had been making inquiries at the shop of this defendant (Francis Wright) at which place the said Mary Ann Clarke lived, the said complainant (Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle) suggested, that the entries of the said goods should be continued to be made in the same manner, and the said articles, goods, and furniture, were entered in the books of this defendant accordingly."

Now, my Lord, Mrs. Clarke's evident object was to elude the statute of frauds, and thereby subject me to the whole of Mr. Wright's demand. But, my Lord, not only is Mrs. Clarke's account controdicted by the Wrights, but the statement of the two Brothers is at variance; for, if Francis Wright's statement is taken for the truth, then all things hired, as well as sold, were entered in the name of Mrs. Farquhar, and formed one continued account.

I observe your Lordship to have stated that, "as to the little circumstances of taking the house in Holles-street, and the transactions with Curt, they are but trifles in the cause." The insurance is another circumstance. "But that, says your Lordship, "I consider as a mere irregularity of the parties, who had made a foolish insurance, on which they could not have recovered."—With very great submission to your Lordship, these circumstances do not appear, upon attentive considerations to be trifling: I beg to put it thus to your Lordship. You have, my Lord, the fact, that the house was taken by Mrs. Clarke in the name of her mother, Mrs. Farquhar; that the lease was in the name of Mrs. Farquhar; that Mrs. Farquhar was the person debited in Mr. W.'s books; and that the insurance was made in her name.—Why, my Lord, all this was done the defendants do not condescend to inform us; and your Lordship even appears at a loss to guess at a reason. But I think, my Lord, I can point out very substantial reasons why all this is not to be considered as "trifling" and attributable to "mere irregularity." If, my Lord, the lease had been granted to Mrs. Clarke, or any person in trust for her, without the concurrence of her husband, might not that husband have taken possession of the house? If the goods had been sold to Mrs. Clarke, might not that same husband have possessed himself of those goods, or, might not his creditors have taken them in execution? If too, my Lord, Mr. Wright had debited Mrs. Clarke, might she not have pleaded her coverture against him?

The Colonel then goes on to advert to an assertion contained in a letter published by Mrs. Clarke in the newspapers, in which she says, alluding to the evidence she had given in behalf of Mr. Wright, that Mr. Wright's servants, as well as others could prove every syllable she had sworn; likewise to a similar assertion made by Mr. Wright, through the same channel, that his workmen could prove the conversation he had with Col. Wardle about the furniture; yet neither the servants nor the work-people were called, nor even the man, who was said to have been so much frightened when he brought the glass to Mrs. Clarke's house. The Address then alludes to the important and direct contradiction given to the testimony of Mr. Wright and Mrs. Clarke, by Sir R. Phillips and Mr Illingworth, both of whose credibility was unimpeached; but whose evidence was passed unnoticed in the summing up.

The Colonel then concludes,—Your Lordship seems at a loss to gue[illegible] [illegible]nat could induce Mrs. Clarke, to make the di[illegible]ery which she did, and undergo for a length of time the examination of the House of Commons, unless she was led to hope for a pecuniary recompence at my hands.

The answer, my Lord, is not of difficulty: is it not probable that Mrs. Clarke might look forward to a public investigation, as a means of inducing the Duke of York to comply with the claims she had upon him; and has not the result evinced, not only that such claims have been attended to, but that a far greater sum than was originally demanded by Mrs. Clarke, has been paid to her?—(alluding to the sum of 10,000l. reported to have been paid to Mrs. C. beside an annuity settled upon her for life, for the suppression of her pamphlet.)

MRS. CLARKE VERSUS COL. WARDLE.

Colonel Wardle has sworn that Mrs. Clarke made no stipulation with respect to Major Dodd: she swore the contrary. Now let us see with whom the probability of truth rests. Mrs. Clarke (says a respectable weekly publication) has in her possession the original letter, from which the following is copied:

MAJOR DODD TO COLONEL WARDLE.

"*Sloane street, Nov. 21, 1808.*

"MY DEAR WARDLE—The more I reflect on the conversation we had this morning, and which had for its object the pure honour and interest of our country, the more I feel convinced that every individual who is assisting in the great cause is entitled not only to *our private* but to public protection. These I am fully convinced are your sentiments as well as mine; they must, indeed, be those of every honest well thinking man. If this assurance from me can be of any service, you have my authority to use it as you please, *for what you mentioned of a certain female*.

"I have no hesitation in believing that her co-operation will be more material than that of any other human being. GOD knows, she has been infamously and most barbarously treated *by an illustrious ***** ******; but she may now have an opportunity of redressing her wrongs; and, by serving a generous public, most essentially *to benefit herself*. I remain, my dear Wardle, ever your's most faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS DODD."

How, it is very naturally asked, is this letter to be accounted for or reconciled with Colonel Wardle's testimony? It is pretty clear that more is meant in it than meets the eye; but, taking the literal meaning of the words, this letter was to be used for the satisfaction of *a certain female*, who was entitled not only to public but private protection. For what end could the letter be written, and afterwards given to Mrs. Clarke, if not to satisfy her, to convince her, that in Dodd, Colonel Wardle would have a zealous, an active confederate? Is there any man upon earth, who, after reading it, can believe that Mrs. Clarke made no stipulation whatever respecting Major Dodd? If this letter carries conviction to every mind; if it proves that Mrs. Clarke did stipulate; what is to be said of Colonel Wardle?

THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

His Excellency the Prince of CASTELCICALA, the Sicilian Ambassador, has honoured Mr WEBER with a kindand flattering Letter, inclosing the following from the Queen of SICILY, which must be read with interest and with sympathy.

"*Palermo, July 5, 1809.*

"Mr. JOS. WEBER, I have received, with pleasure, the Letter which you have written to me, as well as the Mem[illegible] relative to the Queen, Maria Antoinetta, my late u[illegible]ppy, but very dear Sister; and the separate collection [illegible]he portraits of the family of Louis XVI. what a pict[illegible]e do they present to me!—I admire your work, and every thing you have sent me; but I have to regret the want of power to evince my approbation in the manner I could wish.—I must then be satisfied, in being infinitely obliged to you; and assure you of the gratitude with which I am, and ever shall remain, your grateful. "CHARLOTTE."

"P. S. I have been very much affected by your book and by this proof of your attachment to the memory of my very unfortunate sister. Her latter dreadful years have empoisoned the remainder of my days. We were sisters, friends, and companions in infancy; indissoluble ties.—My grief for her irreparable loss will accompany me to the grave.

REDHEAD YORKE's POLITICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY 6, 1810.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION CONSIDERED,

"WHY SHOULD WE TREAT?"

SIR,—One of the American newspapers, under the more immediate influence and direction of the government of that country, after applauding the conduct of Mr. Madison in refusing to receive any farther communications from Mr. Jackson, has the following paragraph "If a treaty were formed with Great Britain, what pledge will she give us for its faithful observance? Will she deliver us up the Islands of Jamaica, and Canada, as a pledge for her faithful intentions? Will she give up to us fifty sail of the line for safe keeping, for its due performance; or will she reduce her navy to its pristine insignifiance? No, she will not. Then wh[illegible] [illegible]ld we treat?"

Without making any comments upon the modest nature of the propositions here suggested, I shall confine myself to the question put; and offer a few reasons, which present themselves to my mind, why America should treat with Great Britain.

She should treat, because the system of policy which she has lately pursued, of suspending her commerce, the great source of her revenue, has exhausted her treasury, and consequently left her without the means of carrying on war.

She should treat, that she may not be driven to the desperate necessity of attempting to raise a revenue by internal taxation; a system at all times highly unpopular in America, and in the present state of that country, while her merchants are without commerce, and her landholders without a market for their produce, not only obnoxious but impracticable.

She should treat, that she may regain that commerce which she formerly enjoyed; which gave her the carrying trade of almost all the world, and opened an unbounded circulation to the produce of her soil.

She should treat, lest she should open the eyes of Great Britain, and let her see that she is independent of America, either to take off her manufactures, or to supply her West India colonies.

She should treat, that she may share in those advantages, which the approaching epoch of the independence of South America now offers to commercial nations; but in which, if she pursues her present inimical line of conduct both towards Spain and Great Britain, she cannot hope to participate.

She should treat, lest the resentment of a suffering and abused people, should be roused; and overturn a government, which sacrifices their happiness and their interests, to an inveterate prejudice against Great Britain, and a slavish subserviency to the will of France.

But this question applies to both parties; and we also may ask, "why should we treat?" I can most readily take up this side of the question, by putting it negatively; and giving reasons why we should not treat.

We should not treat because America has shewn that she will not treat with us upon the square; by offering last year, to become a party to the war against Great Britain, if Buonaparte would revoke his decrees, but making no such overture to Great Britain, if she would rescind her Orders in Council.

We should not treat, because America, by circulating the manufactures staple commodities, and colonial produce of the enemy, has done us infinitely more mischief under the mask of neutrality, than she could possibly do by open hostility.

We should not treat, that the enemy may no more enjoy the advantage of the American flag, but remain as effectually excluded from commercial intercourse with all the world by our Orders in Council, as we are excluded from commercial intercourse with his subjects by his decrees.

We should not treat, that America may not again have the o[illegible]ortunity of importing goods from our territ[illegible]s in the East Indies, and smuggling the[illegible] to all our other colonial possessions, t[illegible] ruin of the British fair trader, and th[illegible] at injury of the revenue.

We should [illegible]eat, that the British provinces in Nor[illegible]erica, so long and so unjustly neglect[illegible] rise to prosperity and importance, [illegible]g that intercourse with our West In[illegible]onies, which a temporizing and mischie[illegible]olicy had conceded to the United State[illegible]ica.

[illegible] should [illegible]eat, that America may no [illegible] [illegible]eig[illegible] [illegible] seamen into [illegible] service, and then a[illegible] [illegible] to reclaim our own [illegible]

We should not treat, that we may carry on British trade in British ships, and thus give increased strength and stability to our naval greatness.

Such are the reasons why America should, and Great Britain should not, treat. She has every thing to gain by treating, we have every thing to lose. Due weight, however, must be given to considerations of humanity, as well as to those of interest and policy; and if a wish to prevent the miseries of war from taking a still wider range, and desire to maintain those ties of amity which should bind nations together who speak the same language, and are descended from the same ancestors, are urged as reasons why Great Britain should treat; while I admit these objects to be highly desirable, I must observe, that experience has proved they are more likely to be frustrated than accomplished by undue concessions. Give a spoiled child what it cries for, and the next moment it will cry for something else. Give it a sound whipping, and it will be quiet. America is the spoiled child of Great Britain. We have given her privileges never before given to the most favoured nation. We have permitted her to trade to our possessions, both in the East and in the West Indies; to carry on a great share of our own commerce, and the whole of the commerce of the powers with whom we are at war; and her dissatisfaction has increased with her acquisitions. The more Great Britain concedes, the more America demands. If, therefore, we mean to keep peace with her, we must adopt a different system.

Mr. Jefferson refused, three years since, to ratify the treaty entered into by his negotiators, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinckney, and thus suffered every treaty between Great Britain and America to expire. We are now, therefore, bound to her by no ties, and happily stand absolved from all our former improvident engagements.

Mr. Madison appears, by his speech to Congress on the opening of the present session, to inherit the hostile disposition of his predecessor towards this country. The mantle of Elijah has descended upon Elisha. Complaints of the conduct of Great Britain, couched in no very gentle terms, and in one instance in most bitter and offensive language, occupy nearly half his speech; but he bestows only a single sentence upon the conduct of France, merely observing, that the posture of their relations with her does not correspond with the measures taken to effect a favourable change. Had Great Britain sequestered all the American ships and caegoes, that came into her ports, as Buonaparte has actually done, would Mr. Madison have passed over such an outrage in silence? No: language would not have been strong enough to express his indignation. But with him, Buonaparte may more safely steal the horse, than Great Britain look over the hedge.

Though it would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the conduct of the respective parties, which led to the late rupture of the negotiation between the two countries, till all the documents are before the public, yet it may fairly be inferred from the tenor of Mr. Madison's speech, that he should not be slow to take offence, if Mr. Jackson furnished him with the slightest pretext for so doing. It rests with his Majesty's Ministers to decide upon Mr. Jackson's conduct. If they think the language he used was really indecorous and insulting, they will, of course, recal him, and second out another negotiator to America. If, on the contrary, they think that no adequate cause of offence was given, or that the recrimination was justified by the provocation, and that Mr. Jackson was actuated by a sense of what he felt to be due to the honour of his Government, and a desire to vindicate it from the charges of ill faith made against it by the American Secretary, they will recal him indeed, but appoint no successor. It will then be for America, when she is tired of that state of dignified retirement (as Mr. Jefferson termed it), in which she has been pleased to place herself, and wishes to regain those commercial privileges which she formerly enjoyed, to send a Minister to Great Britain, to negotiate for that purpose; and it will then be for us to inquire what pledge she will give, that she may not, as heretofore, abuse the advantages she owes to our indulgence; and if she will give none, to be cautious how we grant them. We then may ask in our turn "Why should we treat?"

December 30, 1809. MENTOR.

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE.

BOSTON, NOV. 17.—The Emperor of the French has now very kindly laid a young nobility upon *the stocks* for us. Fall down, grateful Americans, and worship *the rising sun*.

"Extract of a letter upon this subject, from Philadelphia, Nov. 6th:—The Emperor Napoleon has created Mrs. Jerome * Patterson, of Baltimore, a Duchess of the House of Napoleon with a suitable establishment of 40,000 crowns per annum; her son, a Prince of the French Empire. Colonel Toussard, late of the American Revolutionary Army, is appointed Governor of the young Prince, with the rank of General, and a splendid salary. He has left Philadelphia for Baltimore, to take upon himself the duties of his appointment. Baltimore is to be the *Imperial* and *Royal residence* for the present."

* Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, is her Uncle.

Advertisement.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the MEDICAL FUND, will be holden at Twelve o'Clock on Tuesday the 3d of July, at the Medical Board Office.

JOHN GOLDIE,
Acting for the Secretary.

25th June. 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Monument to be erected to the memory of the late Doctor Anderson, Physician General—Messrs. Goldie, Ord and White, were elected a Committee, to carry into effect the purposes of the Subscription, and were appointed Treasurers—It is therefore requested, that such Gentlemen as intend to be Subscribers, will take the earliest opportunity of remitting their Subscriptions—as it has been resolved that the amount shall be forwarded to England by the first despatch.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The 19 Manoeuvres,

ILLUSTRATED WITH
TWENTY-FIVE COPPER PLATES.

A FEW Copies of the Nineteen Manœuvres of the British Army, recently published by an Officer in Bengal, are just received from Calcutta, and may be had at the Office of Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. where Subscribers are requested to apply.

A few additional Copies of the above work may be had by Non-subscribers on application as above, at Four Pagodas each Copy.

Madras, *June* 5, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. DANIEL MACKAY'S private concerns, inducing him to quit this Coast for the Eastward, where he probably may remain, the public, are, in consequence respectfully informed that the Copartnership of BRANSON and MACKAY, will cease on the 1st of August 1810,—from which period JOHN BRANSON, will carry on the business, —who solicits a continuance of that support hitherto received.

All accounts relative to BRANSON and MACKAY, will after such date be received and discharged by JOHN BRANSON.

Madras, June 21, 1810

To all who are fond of that noble Animal

THE HORSE,

EARLY in January will be published, a Treatise on Farriery, in which the Diseases of the Horse are arranged according to their natural connexions and the most simple and effectual means of cure detailed.—It will be preceded by an Essay on the structure and economy of his limbs and an account of the accidents to which they are liable—and accompanied by a List of such Articles of the Materia Medica as are to be found in the bazars of this Country with their name in the English, Persian, Hindoostanee, Marhatta and Tamul Languages, in one volume Octavo, Price Six Pagodas.—It is requested that such Gentlemen as wish Copies will send their names early to the Printer of this Paper, that the Author may ascertain the probable number of Copies that will be required.

To be Let.

THAT LARGE
AIRY HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED
ON THE BANK
OF
ST. THOME RIVER,
KNOWN BY THE NAME
OF
BRODIE CASTLE,
APPLY TO
Mr. William Purser,
THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR.

Popham's Broadway, *June* 25, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of FRANCIS DE SILVA, of Madras, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to Mrs. MARGARET DE SILVA, Widow of the said deceased and Executrix, Named in the same Will.—All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the said FRANCIS DE SILVA, or who hold any Property belonging thereto, are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts, and deliver such Property to the said MARGARET DE SILVA, as Executrix as aforesaid, and it is desired that all persons who have Claims on the Estate of the said FRANCIS DE SILVA, do forthwith make them known to the said Executrix.

Madras, June 25, 1810.

A CARD.

FOR SALE,
AT
THE COURIER PRESS,
PROCEEDINGS
OF A
General Court Martial
HELD
AT BANGALORE,
ON
THE TRIAL
OF
Lt.-Col. J. Doveton,
OF
THE 8th REGIMENT NATIVE CAVALRY.
PRICE 2 PAGS.

Orders from the Country are requested to be accompanied by reference for payment at Madras.

FOR SALE.

A COMMODIOUS House, in a pleasant situation, at Poonamalee, lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH M'KENZIE, as a Tavern—the House will be Sold, on reasonable terms along with the Furniture, or separate if required.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ENQUIRE
OF
MESSIEURS
Branson and Mackay.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING
LIQUORS,

HOLLAND'S GIN, in Cases and Bottles, as also a quantity of Brandy in Bottles, they are authorised to sell the above on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW
BOXES
OF
ARROW ROOT,
OF FIVE AND TEN POUNDS EACH,
PERFECTLY FRESH,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD,
MODERATELY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A COMMODIOUS Upper Roomed House, situated in Stringer's Street, No. 11.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, the premises will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE REMAINDER
OF
Europe Articles,
FURNITURE,
GLASS-WARE,
Demity Table Cloth,
AND
TOWELS,
&c. &c. &c.
PARTICULARS OF WHICH WILL BE MENTIONED
IN HAND-BILLS.

OLD NAVY TAVERN.

William Eglan and Co.

SUCCESSORS
TO
Mr. S. Griffiths.

BEG leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Navy and Seafaring line, and the Public in general, that they have taken the Old Navy Tavern, and hope by strict attention to merit their patronage and support.

Madras, Old Navy Tavern, June 18. 1810.

FOR SALE.

AND MAY BE HAD
ON APPLICATION
AT THE
Old Navy Tavern,

BLOOM RAISINS in small boxes, Smoked Herrings in boxes and Kegs, and Spiced Salmon in small Kegs, the above is just landed of a superior quality, and in a high state of preservation.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO
ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

PRUSSIAN Blue. Windsor Soap, Children's Books, Arrow Root, Carraway Seeds, Tunbridge Work Boxes, Cannisters of Blacking, Currants, Barley, Ladies Straw and Chip Hats and Bonnets, Beaver Hats. Brass Nails, Ship Chandlery, Beads, Hessian and Military Boots. Stationary, &c. &c.

Ninety-nine pieces forty Covit Mulmul, and two pieces of Shirt Cloth.

Handbills will be published.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A Grey Arab Bandy Horse, warranted sound quiet and free from Vice, together with an excellent Bandy, and country made Harness.

AT 5 O'CLOCK,
IN THE AFTERNOON,
ON
THE PREMISES,
BY ORDER
OF
THE ARMENIAN CHURCH WARDENS.

A House and Ground situated in Tomboo Chitty street, No. 29, the whole Measuring in length from East to West 85 feet, and in breadth from North to South 56 feet.

Terms of sale Ready Money, and the expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

N. B. The House and Ground may be viewed on application to BRANSON and MACKAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Branson & Mackay,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
FOUR SILVER
Hunting Watches,
AND
SIX
DITTO PLAIN DITTO.

Government Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, June 14th, 1810.

Nos. 3302 4715 6318 7836 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3598 4388 7959 7837 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

297	286	893	622	939	296	490	329
373	571	676	870	955	1075	1986	1121
1703	1648	1016	1082	1793	1491	1706	1065
1079	1123	1391	1038	1541	1887	1684	1917
1393	1849	1459	1650	2601	2680	2539	2600
2578	2247	2154	2608	2691	2807	2112	2905
3808	3235	3986	3251	3524	3610	3099	3192
3404	3920	4756	4832	4818	4398	4366	4145
4671	4833	4285	4511	4598	4131	4458	4674
4950	4104	4069	4255	4995	4649	4329	4371
4829	5383	5193	5002	5907	5811	5911	5437
5742	5405	5021	5319	6569	6111	6664	6959
6734	6018	6492	6294	6349	6412	6224	6863
6193	6332	6932	7079	7023	7194	7579	7013
7737	7671	7039	7648	7593	7330	7375	7019
7609	7922	7128	7538	7038	5074.		

J. L. HEEFKE,
Agent.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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